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shaping and perfecting plans. Peace Day was celebrated in the schools of California, the director speaking five times in and around Los Angeles in connection with the Peace Day program: once at the University of Southern California, twice in a large intermediate high school of Los Angeles, once in the Burbank High School, and, finally, in the Alhambra High School. The pupils of the Domestic Science Department under the leadership of their teacher, Miss Swift, devised a peace flag. Near the top of the white-silk banner were placed two rows of small silk flags of the nations, near the bottom were two more rows of dainty silk flags of still other nations, while through the center in gilt letters were the words "For the Peace of the World." The flag was unfurled during the peace exercises of the school. Surely this innovation is a happy suggestion for the rest of the high schools in our country. Mr. Root has devised an envelope to aid him in increasing the membership. Upon the outside of the envelope appears the following:

TO THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE SOCIETY,  
1101 Wright & Calender Bldg.,  
Los Angeles, California:

Believing that the destruction and waste of war and the excessive burdens of militarism should give way to courts of arbitration and the constructive forces of peace, the undersigned desires to contribute to this end by becoming a member of the Southern California Peace Society at \$1 per year, including the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

Sustaining membership, \$5 per year.

Life membership, \$25.

Amount paid.....

The annual luncheon of the Board of Managers of the American School Peace League takes place this year July 11, 1 o'clock p. m., at the Hotel Utah, in Salt Lake City, in connection with the annual meeting of the National Educational Association. This is the only meeting during the year of the Board of Managers. After the usual business, there will be short addresses. There will also be a public meeting of the league on the afternoon of July 10, at 2.30 o'clock in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. The program of the public meeting is as follows:

Presiding officer, Gov. William Spry, Utah; address, Philander P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education; orations, Charles Stewart, Collegiate Institute, Salt Lake City; James White, high school, Salt Lake City; Algie Eggertson, Brigham Young University, Provo; Frank B. Smith, high school, Ogden. Subject: Resolved, that all international disputes should be settled by arbitration. Judges: Judge S. R. Thurman, Salt Lake City; Dr. George Thomas, Logan; Prof. F. W. Reynolds, University of Utah, Salt Lake City. The gold medal, inscribing the seal of the league, will be given for the finest argument in this contest. "The promotion of international peace through education"—Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, Salt Lake City. Annual report by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary. Announcement

of successful contestants in the Seabury peace prize essay contest. Election of officers.

The director of the Central West Department is planning to spend his summer in Passaconaway, N. H. During the winter he has collected over a thousand pages of manuscript notes. A part of his summer will be devoted to developing new lectures. Mr. Beals plans to follow up the circular appeals in behalf of the Indiana and Iowa State branches, with the hope that in the fall strong organizations may materialize in those States.

### Brief Peace Notes.

... The German Publication Society has been formed in New York to bring the works of German authors to the knowledge of English-speaking people. The first annual dinner of the society, given recently at the Hotel Plaza, was held with the purpose of starting a movement to cement more closely the friendship existing between the United States and Germany.

... On May 9, one hundred and fifty Protestant German clergymen, aroused by the bills recently introduced in the Reichstag for increasing the army, joined in sending an appeal to the pastors of Germany to preach and teach in behalf of arbitration. The appeal calls attention to the increasing burden of armaments which the signers think is driving the nations toward war. It also expresses regret that only an insignificant portion of the clergy publicly advocate international peace.

... At the Intercollegiate Peace Oratorical Contest held at Occidental College, California, on May 16, five orations were delivered. The first place was won by Willis La Mott, of Occidental College, whose subject was "The Moral Substitute for War." Second place was taken by Carl Wheat, of Pomona College, who spoke on "Labor and the World's Peace."

... The subject of the renewal of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Italy, and Spain came up in the Senate, in executive session, on June 5, but consideration of the subject was postponed, on objection being raised by Senator Chamberlain to the renewal of the treaty with Great Britain. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain's objection—the only objection raised—was due to his opposition to the arbitration of the Panama tolls question, as required under the five-year treaty which has just expired.

... The international tribunal for the arbitration of outstanding pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain, which began its sessions in May at Washington, proposes to try to dispose of one case a day. As 300 cases have been submitted by the two governments to this tribunal, it will take a year to dispose of them all. Mr. Henri A. Tromageot, of France, is president of the tribunal.

... The president of the American Peace Society, Senator Theodore E. Burton, received the degree of doctor of laws from St. John's College at the June commencement. Mr. Edwin D. Mead, "a New Hampshire boy," secretary of the World Peace Foundation, also received in June the honorary degree of master of arts from Dartmouth College.

... Mr. Norman Angell, who has been spending several weeks in this country, sailed June 21 for England. Mr. Angell will return to this country for three months next winter, and from now on he is to be regularly identified with the World Peace Foundation, dividing his time between Europe and the United States.

... There is an interesting paper published in Williamsport, Pa., called *Grit*. It has been running over 30 years, and we are led to believe that it reaches a million readers. In the number for June 22, its magazine editor, Mr. Arthur W. Greeley, had a strong illustrated article covering considerably over a page on "The Cost and Horrors of War." At the top of the page is seen Pierre Fritel's famous painting "The Conquerors," and below, in fine contrast, Gustave Doré's "Peace." Other illustrations are E. de Neaville's "Charge of Dragoons at Gravelotte," Trumbull's "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and Elizabeth Thompson's "The Roll Call." A number of effective quotations are artistically arranged over the page.

... The design of the seal of the Massachusetts Peace Society will be adopted by the Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut Peace Societies. In each case the name of the State society and the year of its organization will appear on the seal. The device represents the scales of justice under the motto "Law Replaces War." A member of the Massachusetts Peace Society has had the seal made into a pin, which has been beautifully executed, and shows distinctly the motto and general design of the emblem in colors. These pins have been presented to officers and directors and are on sale to members.

... A cordial welcome to the International Council of Women in general, and to its International Committee on Peace and Arbitration in particular, was extended by the Dutch Peace Society at the Hague, May 20-27. Mrs. May Wright Sewall presided, assisted by members from different countries. The International Council of Women through this committee will be of great service to the cause of international peace.

... The Powers have determined to make the Balkan States disarm as a peace measure. This is an unexpected blow to the fashionable theory that big armaments preserve the peace.—*Exchange*.

## The Proper Attitude of the Hague Conference toward the Laws of War.

By Jackson H. Ralston, of Washington, D. C.

Address at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 16, 1913.

In what I have to say this morning, I want you to accept one thing as a postulate, and that is, that war represents the abnormal state of society; that it is an evil; if not a crime, that it is a disease. Whether a crime or merely an evil, or a disease, it is to be limited, proscribed, interfered with in every possible way in its operations, by those who are normal and healthy, and is not to be coddled or favored, or its purposes furthered by the action of a Hague Conference or of any other assemblage of men. The fault I have to find with the last Hague Conference is that it took the second of these positions, and not the first. The hope I have to

express for the next Hague Conference—and I am sorry to say that it is a hope rather than an expectation—is that its attitude will be the reverse of that of the last.

Speaking merely in terms of arithmetic, I find in going over the work of the last conference there were but two conventions signed having any relation whatsoever to questions of peace and arbitration, and that there were twelve conventions signed having direct relation to matters of war. One to six. But this, if you please, is not, from my point of view, the most serious thing to take into consideration. If we were framing laws against crime or evil or disease—and I am speaking of war as offering analogies to all, and will use the word crime as more apposite for the purpose of illustration—we would say that such laws should be framed by those who do not expect or intend to commit crime, and should not be framed by those who, in the back of their heads, have an intention or expectation, sooner or later, of engaging in it. Mr. Chairman, it is all in the point of view. We want the laws formulated by the next Hague Conference to be framed from the standpoint of those who do not expect and do not intend to go to war. We do not want the laws of war framed, as they have been in the past and were at the last Hague Conference, by those who do expect sooner or later to engage in war and who want their warlike operations facilitated—made easy. Herein lies the gist, if you please, of my criticism of the operations of the last Hague Conference and my reason for advocating a change of attitude on the part of the next conference.

To illustrate more in detail: If we come together, we who do not intend to commit offenses, and organize and pass laws covering them, there are certain things to be considered from a sane, healthy point of view.

First, we agree that crime ought not to exist, merely as a matter of morals, because of the effect of its commission upon the persons engaged in it and because of its bad moral influence upon the whole community. Let us take this as a starting point.

Next we go further, and say—for this we do in our national laws, civil and criminal—that if offenses are committed the damages they inflict upon those who are not parties to them shall be minimized to the last possible degree; and we further say that the person who commits them shall gain no possible benefit from so doing. These are the propositions which appeal to us when we are dealing with crime pure and simple. I do not speak of the element of retributive justice. That offers considerations which are aside from the purposes of this address.

When war was dealt with and the prevention of it considered at the last Hague Conference, it was dealt with in a vague and insufficient manner, as, while a pretense was offered of checking it by arbitration, this was hedged about in every way by limiting the circumstances under which arbitration should be practiced. In the back of the heads of those framing the convention was all the time an expectation that the nations they represented would find it convenient to go to war at some time. Let us ask the next Hague Conference to get rid of that expectation—to put the problem before it as if the principals did not intend to go to war and did not propose to have any excuse for it. Then we will have an infinitely better arbitration treaty to commence with than we have today.